

- ? 5. *Tarentola mauritanica*, L.
 6. *Agama stellio*, L. B. M.
 ? 7. *Anguis fragilis*, L.
 ? 8. *Blanus Strauchii*, Bedr.
 ?? 9. *Lacerta vivipara*, Jacq.
 ? 10. — *muralis*, Laur.
 11. — *levis*, Gray.
 12. *Acanthodactylus Schreiberi*, Blgr. B. M.
 13. *Ophiops elegans*, var. *Schlueteri*, Bttg. B. M.
 14. *Mabuia vittata*, Oliv. B. M.
 15. *Ablepharus pannonicus*, Fitz. B. M.
 16. *Eumeces Schneideri*, Daud. B. M.
 17. *Chalcides ocellatus*, Forsk. B. M.
 ?? 18. — *tridactylus*, Laur.
 19. *Chamaleon vulgaris*, Daud. B. M.

OPHIDIA.

20. *Typhlops vermicularis*, Merr. B. M.
 21. *Ablabes modestus*, var. *quadrilineatus*, Jan.
 22. *Tropidonotus natrix*, L. B. M.
 ? 23. — *tessellatus*, Laur.
 24. *Zamenis atrovirens*, Shaw. B. M.
 25. — *Dahlii*, Sav.
 26. — *Ravergieri*, Mén. B. M.
 27. *Cælopeltis lacertina*, Wagl. B. M.
 28. *Tarbophis vivax*, Fitz. B. M.
 29. *Vipera euphratica*, Mart. B. M.

BATRACHIA.

30. *Rana esculenta*, var. *ridibunda*, Pall. B. M.
 ?? 31. — *temporaria*, L.
 32. *Hyla arborea*, var. *Savignyi*, Aud. B. M.
 33. *Bufo viridis*, Laur. B. M.
 ? 34. — *vulgaris*, Laur.

LXVI.—*Descriptions of two new Indian Species of Rana.*
 By G. A. BOULENGER.

Rana Leithii.

Vomerine teeth in two oblique groups just behind the level of the choanæ. A free pointed papilla on the middle of the tongue. Head moderate; snout obtuse, with obtuse canthus

rostralis and concave loreal region; nostril nearer the end of the snout than the eye; interorbital space a little narrower than the upper eyelid; tympanum distinct, two thirds the diameter of the eye. Fingers moderate, first not extending quite as far as second; toes two thirds webbed, the web reaching the disks of the third and fifth; tips of fingers and toes dilated into small but well-developed disks; subarticular tubercles moderate; a single small, oval, inner metatarsal tubercle; no tarsal fold. The tibio-tarsal articulation reaches halfway between the eye and the end of the snout. Skin of back with small, scattered, longitudinal warts; a strong fold from the eye to the shoulder. Brown above, with small dark spots; limbs with dark transverse bands; lower parts white, throat mottled with brown.

From snout to vent 33 millim.

Closely allied to *R. Beddomii*, Gthr., but distinguished by the shorter inner finger.

Matheran, Bombay. A single (female) specimen, presented by Dr. Leith.

Rana himalayana.

Vomerine teeth in two oblique series, forming a very open angle, on a level with the posterior border of the choanæ, which are unusually small. Head much depressed, broader than long; snout short, rounded; canthus rostralis obtuse; loreal region concave; nostril a little nearer the eye than the tip of the snout; interorbital space as broad as the upper eyelid; tympanum not or but slightly distinct, hardly one third the diameter of the eye. Fingers very long, dilated into very large disks, which measure more than half the diameter of the eye; inner finger with small distal expansion, as long as the second minus the distal disk; third finger at least as long as the distance between the end of the snout and the tympanum. Toes moderate, much depressed, webbed to the disks, which are smaller than those of the fingers; subarticular tubercles large; an oval, flat, inner metatarsal tubercle; no outer tubercle; no tarsal fold. Tibio-tarsal articulation reaching beyond the tip of the snout; tibia as long as the trunk. Skin smooth above, with small granules on the sides and temples; no lateral fold; a rather feeble supra-temporal fold; belly and proximal under surface of thighs granulate. Olive or greyish above, with rather indistinct large, round, darker spots on the body and cross bands on the limbs; hinder side of thighs purplish brown; lower surfaces brownish or pale olive. Male with internal vocal sacs.

From snout to vent 80 millim.

Darjeeling ; four specimens.

This species is intermediate between *R. latopalmata*, Blgr. (= *R. afghana*, Gthr.), and *R. formosa*, Gthr. It is to the latter species that I referred the first two specimens which came under my notice (Cat. Batr. Ecaud. p. 70, *R. formosa*, specs. c-d). With more material before me, which I owe to the kindness of Mr. W. T. Blanford, I have now no hesitation in establishing the above new species. The four closely allied forms which occur together at Darjeeling may be easily distinguished by means of the following synopsis:—

- A. Third finger not longer than the distance between the nostril and the tympanum.
- a. First finger extending a little beyond second ; tympanum about half the diameter of the eye *R. livida*, Blyth.
- b. First finger not extending quite as far as second ; tympanum not half the diameter of the eye *R. latopalmata*, Blgr.
- B. Third finger at least as long as the distance between the tip of the snout and the tympanum ; first finger much shorter than second.
- a. Tibio-tarsal articulation reaching beyond the tip of the snout ; tibia as long as the trunk *R. himalayana*, Blgr.
- b. Tibio-tarsal articulation reaching the tip of the snout ; tibia considerably shorter than the trunk *R. formosa*, Gthr.

LXVII.—*Description of a new Snake from Muscat, Arabia.*

By G. A. BOULENGER.

IN addition to specimens of *Dermochelys coriacea*, L., *Zamenis diadema*, Schleg., *Rhagerrhis producta*, Ptrs., *Hydrophis cyanocincta*, Daud., *Echis carinata*, Schn., and *Echis colorata*, Gthr., a collection recently presented to the British Museum by Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, of Muscat, contains a new *Eryx*, which I have much pleasure in naming after its discoverer

Eryx Jayakari.

Snout much depressed, the nostril projecting and with trenchant edge ; a loreal groove ; nostril between three nasals, the upper of which is the largest ; the rostral, the two upper nasals, and an internasal meet with their angles, the sutures forming an X ; upper head-scales small, in four longitudinal series between the eyes, which are very small,